

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 145.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FOR SALE.

WHITE LINEN SHIRTS
FOR SUMMER.

NOVELTIES IN SUMMER
UNDERCLOTHING.

VERY THIN SUMMER SOCKS.

FRESH LEMONS.

LIGHT BRACES.

SUMMER SCARFS AND TIES.

COLLARS IN THE LATEST SHAPES.

FRENCH HANDKERCHIEFS
IN NEW DESIGNS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1882. [296]

Insurances.

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to
ACCEPT FIRE AND MARINE RISKS at Current
Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [164]

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £2,000,000; PAID-UP £200,000
PAID UP RESERVE FUND £50,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to
ACCEPT RISKS AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [165]

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD
OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
SHIPPING.
Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

NOTICE.

THE MAN-ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)
The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

YANGTSE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 200,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, 8th
May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS.
H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq. WM. MEYERINK, Esq.
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq. G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53]

AFONG.

PHOTOGRAPHER.
HAS
A LARGER COLLECTION OF VIEWS
THAN ANY OTHER IN CHINA.

MINIATURES PAINTED ON IVORY
FROM.....\$7.00.

OIL PAINTINGS ON CANVAS
FROM.....\$5.00.

Cartes de Visite, Cabinet, and all other Styles
of Portraits at equally moderate prices
executed under the supervision and
management of

D. K. GRIFFITH,

Studio 8, Queen's-road. [13]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

HOUSES IN WING LOK STREET.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auc-

tion, on

SATURDAY,

the 15th of July, at THREE P.M.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND

Registered in the LAND OFFICE as Sec-

tion B of MARINE LOT No. 25. Together

with the FOUR HOUSES in Wing Lok

Street, Nos. 138, 140, 142, and 144.

The above HOUSES will be sold in four

separate Lots.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,
apply to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1882. [494]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. J. M. GUEDES has been instructed

by the MORTGAGEE to Sell by Public

Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 21st day of July, 1882, at Two P.M., at the

Premises,

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND

situate at Victoria, Hongkong, measuring on

the North, 15 feet; on the South, 15 feet;

on the East, 43 feet; and on the West 43

feet; and Registered in the LAND OFFICE

as Section A of MARINE LOT No. 6, to-
gether with the HOUSE, No. 7, Jervois

Street, thereon.

THE Premises are held from the Crown for the

unexpired term of 75 years, and will be sold

subject to the existing tenancies and lettings

thereof, and to the payment of a propor-

tionate part of the Crown Rent reserved in

the Crown Lease of the said MARINE LOT

No. 6.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,
apply to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

or to

BRERETON & WOTTON,
Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1882. [469]

To be Let.

TO LET.

OFFICES ON THE FIRST FLOOR

OF

"MARINE HOUSE,"

WEST SIDE.

These Apartments have a Commodious Room

and Servants Quarters on the Ground Floor.

Apply to

E. R. BELILIOS.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1882. [348]

TO LET,

POSSESSION ON 15TH JULY NEXT.

THE COMMODIOUS HOUSE,

WITH

LARGE COMPOUND

AND

A CHINESE HOUSE ATTACHED,

No. 33, POTTINGER STREET.

Apply to

E. R. BELILIOS.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1882. [393]

TO LET.

NO. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.

NO. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

NO. 2 AND 4, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1882. [74]

STORAGE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to take Goods

on STORAGE at their GODOWNS. En-

trance from Praya and Queen's Road Central.

TERMS MODERATE.

Apply to

ROSE & Co.,

31 and 33, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1882. [266]

For Sale.

MR. ABDOL SOBHAN, ABBAS.

WILL OFFER FOR SALE.

COMMENCING ON

WEDNESDAY, THE 12TH JULY, 1882,

At No. 8, Queen's Road (2nd Floor) next to

AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER.

The following GOODS lately Imported.

About 9 Dozen DAWSON'S make Gents' Boots.

About 21 Dozen DAWSON'S make Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.

80 Dozen Gents' White Linen COLLARS

Paris make.

18 " Gents' White Linen SHIRTS.

16 " Pairs Ladies' French BOOTS.

15 " " Gents' French BOOTS.

12 " " Gents' French BOOTS.

12 PARISIAN make BLACK SILK LACE

FISCHUES.

1 Case fine FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,

1,500 Yards.

1 Case fine TORCHON LACES.

1 PRINTED CALICO.

10 Pieces WELSH FLANNEL.

1 Case Summer and Autumn COSTUMES.

1 Case FRILLINGS, Crewel Works, &c., &c.

As the whole of these GOODS must be cleared

off within a limited time, they will be offered to

the Public at LOW PRICES to ensure a Sale.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1882. [498]

FOR SALE.

THE well-known VERMOUTH DI-

TORRINO FRATTLI CORA.

\$6.50 PER DOZEN LITRE BOTTLES.

VINO MOSCATO D'ASTI.

AT \$6.00 PER DOZEN CHAMPAGNE BOTTLES.

A reduction of 5 per cent. on quantities of

5 cases and upwards.

D. MUSSO & Co.,
West Point.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1882. [497]

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH

THE
AUTOPHONE.

THE AUTOPHONE is a wonderful little instrument, which, while it weighs less than three pounds, has the lungs of a full sized parlor organ, and executes its Music with absolute precision and perfect effect.

It has twenty-two reeds, plays in three keys, and all the parts of most difficult Music. It is the invention of H. B. HORTON, who was also the inventor of the first organettes, and this last effort is the result of years of constant attention to the study of this kind of instrument, and in simplicity, accuracy, volume of tone and compactness, is the acme of mechanical and artistic success.

On it, a child can correctly play, without instruction, any of its Music, which at present consists of over 300 selections from Hymns, Oratorios, Operas, Waltzes, Polkas, Marches, Popular Songs, &c. It is best adapted to the kind of Music which suits an organ best, in which chords predominate, but also has wonderful power in executing very lively pieces.

It is entirely well adapted for country churches, Sunday schools, the family circle, and for use in serenading it is perfect, as it can be carried under the arm.

The Music is compact and far cheaper than that which is made for any organette.

THE AUTOPHONE.

Is like every other good thing, the longer you have it, the better you like it, and as new music is being published every week, it has an endless fund of amusement in it.

PRICE INCLUDING FIVE PIECES OF MUSIC—\$7.50.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

[433]

ECA DA SILVA & CO.

HAVE JUST LANDED.

EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "IRAOUADY" AND OTHER LATEST ARRIVALS.

A GREAT VARIETY AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF SUMMER GOODS,

COMPRISING—

Ladies Richly Trimmed Pongee Silk Costumes, Satin, Linen, and Cambric Costumes,

Ready-made Dresses, Lace and Silk Fichus, Cravats, Dressing Gowns, Fine Silk

Hose, Embroidered Silk and Ivory Fans, &c., &c., &c.

Gentlemen's Parisian Straw and Panama Hats, French Felt Hats, Light Summer

Tweeds in Pieces for Pants, White and Coloured Linen Drill, Pieces of Touch Cord

for Vests, Canvas Shoes, Silk Umbrellas, Gentlemen's and Ladies Parisian

Boots and Shoes in great variety &c., &c., &c.

Oriza's and Pinaud's Perfumery in Great Variety, Vienna Cigar and Cigarette

Cases, Visiting Card Cases, Portmonnaies, Albums, Needle Cases,

Needles, Ladies Work Boxes.

ALSO

A GREAT VARIETY OF FRENCH SCIENTIFIC BOOKS AND NOVELS.

&c., &c., &c.

ECA DA SILVA & Co.,

48, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, June 5th, 1882. [432]

AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, SYDNEY, AND HONGKONG.

DEPT FOR THE WORLD'S PATENTED ARTICLES.

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

OF

NOVELTIES, TOYS, YANKEE NOTIONS, CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELLERY,

CUTLERY, STATIONERY, GLASS WARE,

ELECTRO PLATED GOODS.

ARTICLES OF USEFUL INVENTION.

ORGANS, PATENT ORGANETTES, RUBBER GOODS, AMERICAN TRUNKS,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

GENERAL PURCHASING AGENTS FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

AMERICAN GOODS.

BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE.

S. B. LEWIS,
Manager.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1882. [446]

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

JUST LANDED DIRECT FROM PARIS.

SAYLE & CO.

ARE SHOWING IN THEIR

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

A CASE OF LADIES PARISIAN TRIMMED HATS.

A CASE OF BOYS AND GIRLS STRAW HATS.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

A LARGE VARIETY OF ALENCON, BRODERIE, VENICE,

SPANISH AND FRENCH LACES.

DRESS DEPARTMENT.

SPECIALITIES IN CREAM DRESS MATERIALS AND NEEDLEWORKS TO MATCH.

NEW SHADES IN SURAT SILKS, BOOTS AND SHOES, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1882. [79]

Intimations.

WILLIAM DOLAN

SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER,

22, PRAYA CENTRAL.

COTTON DUCKS, HEMP CANVAS,

MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN

OAKUM, LIFE BUOYS,

CORK JACKETS,

&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [294]

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER

MANUFACTURERS

AND

JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHARTS AND BOOKS.

No. 46, QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL. [434]

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.

GUNMAKERS AND AMUNITION

DEALERS,

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of

every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at

moderate charges.

Sporting Guns and Ammunition always

on hand. [438]

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
HAVE LATELY RECEIVED A SUPPLY
 OF THE FOLLOWING
 viz:
 SCOTT'S ELECTRIC TOOTH BRUSHES.
 SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSHES.
 SCOTT'S GALVANIC GENERATORS.
 GLASS STOPPERED GLOVE BOTTLES,
 TONGA.
 FELLOW'S COMPOUND SYRUP
 OF
 HYPOPHOSPHITES.
 VALENTIN'S MEAT JUICE.
 SAVORY AND MOORE'S
 PEPTONISED MEAT.
 VASELINE SOAP.
 ROBARE'S GOLDEN HAIR DYE.
 NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSHES.
 VIN-SANTE
 A NON-ALCOHOLIC STIMULANT CONTAINING
 HYPOPHOSPHITES.
 A. S. WATSON & Co.
 GENERAL CHEMISTS
 AND
 AERATED WATERS
 MANUFACTURERS.
 HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
 HONGKONG. [431]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK, so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

MARRIAGES.

On the 6th June, at St. Mary's Church, Kensington, Charles, second son of the late Captain James Gordon, R.N., of Cambridge, Co. Clare, J.P., to Blanche Frances, eldest daughter of the late Captain J. A. Gordon, 10th Regiment of Highlanders, Camberwell.

On the 8th June, at the Parish Church, Marylebone, by the Right Rev. J. S. Hadden, D.D., Bishop of Victoria, South China, CHARLES NORMAN HAYES, late of Hongkong, and now of Lyons, to Ada Elizabeth Fanny, widow of the late A. MacG. Hadden, of Hongkong.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1882.

We seldom patronise the Police Court; in fact, we never illuminate that gloomy tribunal with the light of our benevolent countenance unless some of the busy B's, such as BAKIDIAN or BOWLER, are on the war-path against those refined principles of enlightened journalism of which the Telegraph is the sole exponent in this thrice blessed Colony. However, an interesting case was on the tapis before Mr. Wodehouse the other day, in which a Brazilian priest was prosecuting a sickly looking Portuguese youth for assaulting him within the precincts of the Italian Mission on the 2nd instant, and so, having a few minutes leisure time at our disposal, we sauntered into the Court somewhere between three and four o'clock. A goodly number of Portuguese citizens were present in the body of the Court; the Brazilian priest we did not notice, but his assailant was seated alongside his solicitor, Mr. HOLMES, whose *vis-a-vis* was our clever local barrister, Mr. JOE J. FRANKS, who appeared for the complainant, Mr. WODEHOUSE was on the bench, and at his left sat Mr. A. G. ROMANO, Consul for Brazil; the members of the Fourth Estate were in their places, with eyes and ears open as usual, and Mr. JOSE DA SILVA LOUREIRO, Consul General for Portugal, was in "the box." With the merits of the case we have nothing to do at present; this informal article was "inspired" by Mr. JOSE DA SILVA LOUREIRO. We have seen a good many witnesses under cross-examination, but we certainly never saw a more flippant and self-conscious one than this Consul General for Portugal. Mr. JOSE DA SILVA LOUREIRO, who claimed to know the Portuguese language as well as any one in Hongkong, was asked by Mr. HOLMES if he were aware that the words *mal criado* were translated to mean "ill bred," and he replied that it might be translated in that sense but could not refer to men, but only to the lower animals. He further went out of his way to insult nearly the whole of the Macao Portuguese in this Colony, by sarcastically saying that the Portuguese here so-called are badly educated, and do not speak the Portuguese

language; but only a local *patois*. "They may repeat some words like a parrot," observed Mr. LOUREIRO, "but they do not understand them." We are, of course, not aware in what sense the Portuguese residents of this Colony will take their Consul General's anything but complimentary observations; but we certainly have a very clear idea of what we should have considered our duty could we have claimed the honor of being born in the land which Camoens has immortalised. According to Mr. LOUREIRO, the term "mal criado" is in common use in every household; it cannot be insulting as it is used by parents to children every day, and sometimes even by children to parents. This is strange—if true. The Consul General for Portugal further had the bad taste to say in effect, in reply to a question from Mr. HOLMES, that the so-called Portuguese residents here knew about as much of the Portuguese language as he (Mr. HOLMES) did. This was no doubt meant to be smart; but we think, for Mr. LOUREIRO's credit, it would have been much better left unsaid. Mr. LOUREIRO, on being asked the meaning of the Portuguese word *canalha*, oracularly observed that it was a synonym of the French word *canaille*, and meant "blackguard." The Portuguese Consul General may possibly know the Portuguese language better than any other person in Hongkong, although we have excellent reasons for thinking otherwise, but it is quite evident he knows very little French, and we might almost say equally as little English. There was a time when the scullions and inferior servants of the English Court, who were clad in black, were known as the royal black-guard, or the black-guards of England; but the modern meaning of the word is simply a person of foul language, a dirty fellow, &c., in fact, it is used generally as being synonymous with the words scoundrel, scamp, and rascal. The French word *canaille* is used merely to indicate the lower classes, the rabble, a mob, or the dregs of the population. The French equivalents for the English word "blackguard" are *polisson* and *gaufre*, which have a very different signification to *canaille*. So that in trying to show how excessively clever he was, the Portuguese Consul General overshot the mark, and like the gentleman whose vaulting ambition was so notorious, came down "a cropper" on the other side.

Apart altogether from the question of the assault case GIEBLER *versus* PEREIRA, which, after all, might with credit to all concerned have been kept out of court, the attitude of Mr. LOUREIRO, the Portuguese Consul General in Hongkong, towards his fellow countrymen, for we presume that natives of Macao born under the flag of Portugal may be considered Portuguese—cannot but be considered as a gratuitous slight upon their unfortunate positions in the matters of education, for which their Government, and not they, must be fairly held responsible. On what grounds the Consul General should have gone so far out of his way to sneer at his less fortunate brethren, seeing that his offensive references were gratuitous, uncalled for, and quite unnecessary so far as his evidence was concerned, is quite a mystery to us, and we should imagine that it was quite as great and unexpected a shock to the Portuguese residents of Hongkong. Perhaps some of our friends may feel curious to be made acquainted with the cause for the Consul General's anxiety to make known his own vast accomplishments, and the utter ignorance of his benighted countrymen! If so, and any definite and satisfactory results are arrived at, we shall be glad to be favored with full particulars. We do not wish to be unjust to Mr. JOSE DA SILVA LOUREIRO, and should be glad to have an opportunity of pleasantly explaining away what certainly appears on the face of it a flagrant breach of good taste and official etiquette.

Might we, at the same time, be allowed to suggest to the efficient short-hand reporting staff of our contemporaries, as a sequel to the experience gained by listening to the proceedings heard in the Police Court on Monday, and of which we subsequently read very imperfect and misleading reports in both the *China Mail* and *Daily Press*, that if correctness, or anything approaching it, could be added to their other numerous useful attributes, the public would be gainers? We will not say that the reports of Mr. LOUREIRO's cross-examination were "cooked" to suit the editorial tastes of the Wyndham Street oracles; but we do say most emphatically, and scores of persons present in court will bear us out, that the supposed *verbatim* accounts of what actually took place, which appeared in our contemporaries, were grossly and inexcusably incorrect and misleading. This ought not to be. Perhaps we ought not to blame the reporters. Other influences are set to work after the reports are in type, and the short-hand writers have to bear the blame of what has been sarcastically termed "the good nature of the Editor."

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 11th July.

Relations are suspended with Egypt. Admiral Seymour has announced that he would bombard the City on Tuesday morning. The French fleet will not participate.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The *Killarney* arrived at Melbourne in 20 days from Foochow, and the *Douglas* in 22 days.

A PARADE and Inspection of the Government and Volunteer Fire Brigades will take place at the Central Fire Brigade Station at 4.30 p.m. tomorrow, the 13th instant.

The following telegram has been received by the Superintendent of the P. & O. Company:—"Postmaster General has sanctioned until further notice the steamers conveying their own mails through the Canal, and proceeding direct from Port Said to Brindisi without calling at Alexandria."

News from the capital of Portugal announce that the Convention with England has passed the Upper Chamber of the Cortes. A majority of English residents in Lisbon and other cities disapprove the Convention in consequence of its making a considerable increase in the industrial tax which affects British subjects.

We observe that the first number of a new Bonapartist organ, entitled the *Combat*, has made its appearance in Paris. The editorial prospectus announces that it will be the mission of the paper to urge the people to resort to force against the established Government. What will the Government of Mr. Grévy say to this energetic and plain spoken challenge?

We read that the Deutsche Dampfschiff-Rhederei (German Steamship Company) has ordered two new steamers to be built for her, each of which is to have a length of 250 feet, by 24 feet beam, and a corresponding depth of hold. The boats are to be finished by next spring. One of them will be built at Stettin, the other at Hamburg. Both steamers will be employed in the China trade.

It is announced that the King of Spain has sent the Order of the Golden Fleece, which was worn by M. Thiers and Marshal MacMahon, to M. Grévy, President of the French Republic. The only living Frenchmen, besides the Orleans Princes, who are entitled to wear this distinguished and historical decoration are Marshal MacMahon and the Duc de Noailles. The investiture of the President will take place with the usual ceremony.

The Occidental and Oriental Co.'s steamer *Oceanic* undocked, and the Messageries Maritimes Co.'s *Sind* docked at Sam-shui-po early this morning. The steamer *Nelson* went into Kowloon Dock last night, and the British barque *Alma* was towed round to Aberdeen this morning. The Spanish steamer *Patric* has gone over to Kowloon to undergo rather extensive repairs, and will be the first vessel placed on the New Patent Slip. We understand she will be hauled up on Saturday.

We observe from the *Mercury*, that preparations are being made for showing the electric light in the streets of Shanghai. Posts are being erected, resembling gallows, and painted blue. There is one at the corner of the Nanking Road and another at the corner of the Garden Bridge. Hongkong as usual is a long way behind our neighbours. Have we no advocates of the electric light in the colony? Here is surely a grand chance for floating a popular public company. The hour has come—where is the man?

The Foochow Weekly Market Report says:—Business has continued, upon about the same scale, as in the previous week. *Congoo* settlements since the 23rd instant have been 33,180 chests at Taels 64 a 31 per picul, and arrivals from the country, during the same period, are computed at 13,250 chests. All the better grades have been in demand, and prices for these kinds have a hardening tendency; while Common to Flavour Teas have declined about a Tael and a half per picul. Sanyuns have attracted more attention, and some 14,000 half-chests have found buyers at Tls. 9 to 15 per picul. Second Crop Teas are arriving slowly, and Natives assert that the Crop will be short.

We are indebted to the courtesy of the Acting General Manager of the Eastern Extension Telegraph for the information that the Company's lines in Egypt are interrupted. A temporary office has been opened in Suez Roads, but telegrams for Egypt can only be accepted at the risk of the sender. European telegrams are going by the Indo-European line *via* Teheran. The line *via* Shanghai and Siberia is also open; and it is more than probable that messages sent through Siberia will arrive in quicker time than those sent by the Indo-Persian lines, which are now conveying the whole of the Indian traffic for Europe. Several messages from London were received this morning before 8 o'clock, by way of Siberia and Shanghai, these messages having been despatched from London yesterday afternoon.

SAYS the Foochow Herald:—The *Shanghai Mercury* takes exception to our criticisms concerning the qualifications of the Bandmann Theatrical Company. Having acted leniently towards the *Mercury*, by not specially expatiating upon its dramatic critic's absurd misconception of Shakespearean characters, we are thus rewarded. For the simple reason that the editor of the *Hongkong Telegraph* is not only gifted with a finer sense of discrimination, but also possesses a far fuller scope of dramatic knowledge than our Shanghai contemporary, we were perfectly justified in endorsing what was evidently a superior opinion upon the rendering of the various characters. If the *Shanghai Mercury* would attend more studiously to the revision of its daily proofs, thereby avoiding so numerous typographical errors, instead of feebly attempting to criticise the opinions of editors more thoroughly versed in subjects upon which they comment, that paper possibly might become more enhanced in public estimation.

THE Prussian Antarctic Expedition, consisting of Doctor Schrader and six companions, has sailed by the Hamburg mail steamer for Monte Video, thence by Imperial corvette to the island of South Georgia, to establish a scientific station for meteorological observations. They will remain twelve months.

We note that the German squadron in China waters, consisting of the corvettes *Storch*, *Elisabeth*, and *Hertha*, and the two gunboats *Wolf* and *Ilia*, is to have a new commander, in the place of Captain von Blanc, who will be relieved by Captain von der Goltz. The new commander will go out in a private steamer, probably one of the Deutsche Reicherei Line.

An interesting revelation is made in a letter addressed by the late General Kaufmann to General Bogdanovich in 1878, which has been published in the *Moscow Gazette*. "At present," writes the deceased General, "by the will of the Emperor, I have assembled an army of dimensions as yet unseen in Central Asia, and in quality fit to encounter any troops in the world. Of course a march to India with this force is not to be thought of, but if we get any help on the other side, we shall be able to accomplish a good deal, and, above all, stir up such a mess that the bull dogs will not be able to shake themselves clear of."

SAYS the Amoy Gazette:—We learn that a Chinese lorcha rigged like a War Junk arrived here a week ago and anchored alongside the gun-boat *Chinghai*. Suspicion having been excited as to her real character, the Commander of the *Chinghai* sent an officer on board who found that she had no papers and no flag. On going below he discovered large supplies of gunpowder in the hold as well as muskets, and nine big guns, not mounted. There were on board over thirty men, all Cantonese, and some of the crew were said to be ashore. We further learn that the Chinese Admiral at once ordered three of his War Junks to remain alongside the lorcha and that he also gave orders to the Commander of the *Chinghai* to keep steam up in order to prevent her leaving the anchorage pending investigation. If it turns out that she really is, as alleged, a pirate, the audacity of the buccanniers in thus sailing into the Dragon's mouth will only add to their criminality in the eyes of the Mandarins and their shift will be short. We hear it said—we know not with what truth—that some of the crew who were ashore were engaged in reconnoitring the wealthiest of the pawn shops in Amoy, in which case it would seem that some piratical raid as has so often created a panic in Hongkong, was contemplated here.

THE *Nautical Magazine* says:—About one-half in value of the coasting trade now falls to our share. Ten years ago it was forty-five per cent, or not much less. America then accounted for nearly one-half, whereas she now figures for barely one-fifth part, and yet we are little better off than before. No European nation has in the least encroached upon our domain, while from some incomprehensible fatuity China has been permitted to entirely usurp the place formerly held by America. Instead of carrying nothing at all, she now carries between forty and forty-five per cent. of the entire commerce, and if present signs are any guide to the future she is quite likely to take the premier place before the world in many years. Chinese isolation is a thing of the past. Those stupendous barriers erected by prejudice, bigotry, and a false religion, which stood unshaken for centuries, are being everywhere beaten down by the all-conquering power of progress. China, like the rest of the world, bows down before the inevitable, finding it impossible to withstand the resistless march of civilisation. She is being rapidly Europeanised, and this revolution must constantly increase in intensity. Nature somewhat cruelly ordains that only those industries which possess strength and vitality in themselves shall endure, and the poor, feeble junk trade, inheriting neither of these attributes, is certainly doomed. Awaking to the fact, the Chinese have practically ceased constructing this class of vessel, and in another thirty years the very type itself may possibly be forgotten.

OUR latest home advices tell a horrible story which has been disclosed at New York of the treatment of immigrants on board the *Nemesis*, a steamer which was chartered by the Royal Netherlands Steamship Company to run between Amsterdam and New York. She was commanded by Captain Peace, and the officers were chiefly Englishmen. The tale told by the immigrants brought to New York by this ship is that the steerage was filthy and overcrowded, the food was insufficient and unwholesome, and the water brackish. The surgeon was drunk most of the time, and the petty officers, who were very brutal to the unfortunate creatures who had entrusted themselves to their care, yet consented to sell them morsels of food and sips of water, for which they exacted extravagant prices. The children received a rancid mess, composed of condensed milk and salt water. The natural consequence of all this was that diarrhoea, dysentery, and measles broke out among the unhappy passengers, of whom eighteen are dead, and there are others dying in the hospital. The *Nemesis* appears fated to keep up her notoriety in connection with emigrants. If we mistake not she formerly belonged to the P. & O. S. N. Co. and afterwards became the property of the well known Denny Brothers of Dumbarton. She was chartered, it will be well remembered, a few years back by Messrs. Olyphant & Co. of this port, to run coolies between Hongkong and Honolulu, but the Government stepped in and spoiled the business. She afterwards changed her union jack for the Belgian flag, and became the *Perisla*, under which name she made one or two unprofitable trips to Callao. After the failure of Messrs. Olyphant & Co. the occupation of the *Perisla* was gone, so she left for home, where under her old name the *Nemesis*, she has been engaged, we understand, in the Atlantic trade. This latest scandal will no doubt be rigidly inquired into.

WE note that Major Burke, editor of the *New Orleans Times*, and Mr. C. H. Parker, editor of the *New Orleans Picayune*, have fought a duel. At the fifth shot Burke was shot through both thighs; but his wounds are not dangerous. Newspaper articles caused the quarrel.

REFERRING to the life of General Garibaldi a home paper says:—Garibaldi will be remembered by a few persons who were resident in China, he having made one voyage in a sailing vessel to that country, during which time he made many friends. The voyage was from Lima to China.

THE Guion mail steamer *Alaska* has again beaten "a best on record." She left New York on the 30th ult., arrived at Queenstown at eight p.m. on the 6th instant. Time, 6 days 22 hours. Her daily runs were as follow:—May 31, 307 miles; June 1, 400; June 2, 408; June 3, 411; June 4, 412; June 5, 407; June 6, 400. This beats her best time by two hours and twenty-six minutes, and is the first instance of the passage being made under seven days.

SAYS the *L. & C. Express*:—From Bremen recently 175 emigrants were despatched, who did not follow the usual route to the Far West, but proceeded in the contrary direction to the Sandwich Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, where a Bremen firm intends to establish a staff of German labourers for the island of Honolulu. As very melancholy reports arrived about the dreadful fate of some Norwegian families, who in a similar manner were despatched to the same destination, it is to be hoped that the German Government will keep its eyes upon these islands.

POLICE COURT.—THIS DAY.

THE ASSAULT ON A PRIEST.

IN the Giebler *vs.* Pereira assault case this morning, Mr. Wodehouse asked Mr. HOLMES, the solicitor for the defendant, if an arrangement had been come to between the parties. Mr. HOLMES said he was sorry to say matters remained in the same state, as yesterday both himself and the counsel on the other side were engaged in the Summary Court, and had no opportunity of conferring. Mr. HOLMES went on to say that an article or a paragraph which appeared in the *Telegraph* yesterday had placed matters in such a state that, in justice to his client, the whole case must now appear. He would leave it to his Worship, but in consequence of the paragraph in the *Telegraph* it would be better to hear the evidence for the defence, best for all parties. The paragraph was written in such a spirit, though he was sure it would not bias his Worship or cause him to come to any different conclusion. It was one of which he would ask his Worship to express his disapproval during the hearing of the case. It took a one-sided view without hearing the other side, and should not have been written. Mr. Wodehouse said he would hear about the article in the *Telegraph* afterwards, and asked Mr. HOLMES if he intended going on with the case. Mr. HOLMES said he had no other alternative. The counsel for the complainant not being present in Court, the case was delayed for his appearance. As up to twelve o'clock he did not show up, the Magistrate decided to go on with the case. Mr. HOLMES then again referred to the paragraph in the *Telegraph* which, he said, had rendered it impossible for his side to come to the arrangement proposed on Monday. The defendant being employed at Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's, it was necessary to have the whole story made clear, so that his employers and others may judge of the facts. Unless his client succeeded in some measure in excusing himself, he might possibly lose his situation. He would specially bring to his Worship's notice the article in the *Telegraph*, and his Worship would see at once it was of a nature that should not have been written, the case being unfinished. He would read one short passage from the article. (Mr. HOLMES read from "defendant's conviction" to the word "end," some suppressed laughter being occasioned by the reading.) Unless the evidence on the defendants' side were heard and his statement taken, it might affect him in his situation. This had been brought to his notice since the case was postponed to arrange about the apology. He would again ask his Worship to express an opinion as to the article. If complaint were made or action taken it would subject the writer to "contempt," but he merely asked for his Worship's disapproval. At this point Father Giebler asked that the case might be adjourned for Mr. Francis's appearance. Mr. Wodehouse declined to accede to this, and said that if in the course of the evidence he considered his (Father Giebler's) case would be injured by his counsel not being present, he would see what was to be done. Mr. A. P. Pereira, the defendant in the case, and plaintiff in the cross summons, was then put in the witness box and deposed:—I am a clerk at Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's. On Sunday, the 2nd, about 9 a.m., I was passing through the Mission house on my way to Church. I saw Father Giebler on his way there. I had my hat on. He called me "unpolite boy" in English. I took no notice, and then he called me *maleriado*. I knew he called me "unpolite boy" because I had my hat on. I turned my head in his direction and went on to Church. Father Giebler said when I looked at him "For you." After he called me unpolite he called me *canalha* or rascal. I said nothing in reply. Mr. J. Carvalho was about a yard in front of me when this took place. We were both going to Church. I went there and nothing more took place then. I remained about a quarter of an hour in Church. I felt offended at being called *maleriado* and was excited. According to my idea *maleriado* means ill-bred or badly brought up. After leaving the Church I saw four gentlemen standing outside. I told them that I had been insulted by Father Giebler, that he had called me "unpolite boy" twice, then a rascal and then *maleriado*, and that I would get satisfaction from Father Giebler. By satisfaction, I meant that I would have an apology. There was nothing said about Father Burghignoli. The four gentlemen referred to did not advise me

to do anything. I went to Pottinger Street to get a stick for my self defence, because I knew Father Giebler had been in the habit of striking small boys, and thought he might take me as a small boy and treat me the same. I did not intend to strike Father Giebler with the stick. Upon returning with the stick I met the same four persons there. I spoke to them and again said I would demand satisfaction. I had the stick in my left hand as when walking. I did not brandish the stick in a threatening manner. Mr. Pinto and Mr. da Silva strongly recommended me to see Father Burghignoli. I said, it had nothing to do with him, but as they insisted, I at last consented. About ten o'clock, as mass was over, I went to the passage to see Father Burghignoli, but did not see him. I saw Father Giebler and another priest coming down stairs. I waited at the foot of the staircase, and when near me I stepped forward and asked Father Giebler if the insult previously given was for me. He answered "yes," because you did not take off your hat, and repeated *maleriado* twice. I had my hat on, and I was standing on the first step. Father Giebler was two or three steps above me, and when repeating *maleriado* he knocked off my hat. Father Giebler did not take off my hat in a polite way and hand it to me. When the hat was knocked off I felt a slight blow on the ear. I gave him a "thrash"—a back-handed slap in the face. I think I did not strike him with the stick, for as soon as I gave him the back-handed slap another priest and a Chinaman seized hold of me. I was very excited and don't remember whether Father Giebler did anything more or not. Father Zoberi took the stick away from me. I don't remember striking Father Giebler with the stick. I only gave one slap. Father Zoberi struck me on the head with his fist, causing my head to bleed. He struck me while taking the stick out of my hand. Before my hat was knocked off, I had no intention of striking Father Giebler. I feel sorry I did not take off my hat, but I did not see Father Giebler at the time as I was in a hurry to go to Church. The passage is a common one, and people pass along it without taking their hats off. It is a common thing to do. Mr. Wodehouse after asking Mr. Pereira several questions enquired of Father Giebler if he admitted the truth of his (Mr. Pereira's) statement. Father Giebler said he did, with the exception that he never called Mr. Pereira *canalha*, nor did he knock his hat off, and it was true that Mr. Pereira did strike him with the stick. Mr. Wodehouse asked Father Giebler, if now that he had heard what had been deposed by Mr. Pereira, he wished to go on with the case. Father Giebler said that as a priest he was ready to forgive him with all his heart. Mr. Wodehouse then mentioned to Mr. HOLMES that now, perhaps, it would be better to go on with the first arrangement in the matter of the apology. Mr. HOLMES said that Mr. Pereira through him expressed his deep regret, and perhaps Father Giebler would also express regret. Mr. Wodehouse said he would like to hear further evidence as to the word *canalha* being used by Father Giebler. Mr. J. Carvalho was then put in the witness box for Mr. Pereira, but he said he only caught the word "hat" in the remark made to Mr. Pereira by Father Giebler. In answer to Mr. HOLMES, he said he was not sorry to be called on to give evidence, and that one or two persons had told him not to mix himself up in the affair. Mr. Wodehouse then said, that having heard both sides, he considered the case for Father Giebler was much stronger than that for Mr. Pereira. Up to yesterday he was inclined to think the case was one for compromise. He considered Mr. Pereira had damaged his case by the way in which he gave his evidence, and his story did not fall in with the evidence. As to the word *canalha* he did not think it was ever used by Father Giebler, but was introduced by Mr. Pereira to strengthen his case. As to the stick and satisfaction, he thought Mr. Pereira's story was true, that he did not intend to use the stick and went to use it in self defence. He was inclined to disbelieve all Mr. Pereira had said about Father Burghignoli, and believed he went to the passage to see Father Giebler. His story was very improbable. He believed he went there to get satisfaction from Father Giebler. Father Giebler's position as a priest and his occupying a prominent place entitled him to so much respect as to justify his calling attention to the fact of Mr. Pereira's hat being on in the passage, and to his applying "maleriado" when he did not take it off. He did not consider, however, that any special blame attached to Mr. Pereira for not having his hat off. It was said the other day that if an apology were made it would be accepted. He considered now, that unless Father Giebler desired to waive all wish for punishment, it would be his duty to inflict it. Father Giebler was only technically guilty of an assault, while Mr. Pereira's conduct was most unjustifiable. If plaintiff wished for punishment, he would administer it. At the same time if he did not wish the matter pressed or Mr. Pereira punished to the extent he deserved, he would consider that. If Father Giebler insisted on punishment being given, he (Mr. Wodehouse) would have to take into account how far Father Giebler was liable to punishment as to the hat insult. He would now leave it to Father Giebler to say after Mr. Pereira's promise to apologise and his expression of regret, whether he would accept that as adequate compensation. Defendant had now offered to apologise to him for the disrespect shown him, and he wanted to know whether Father Giebler was willing to let the matter drop. Father Giebler said he forgave the defendant everything. Mr. Wodehouse said there was nothing to be gained by punishing Mr. Pereira. He said he was very sorry, and he (Mr. Wodehouse) hoped it would never occur again. If Father Giebler would admit hasty action, as to taking off the defendant's hat (the Magistrate) would accept it.—Father Giebler said it was the rule about hats, and if he saw any boy in the mission house with his hat on he would take it off, that his position as a priest entitled him to do so.—

